

## CHAPTER THREE

# LUBRICATION, MAINTENANCE AND TUNE-UP

This chapter includes lubrication, maintenance and tune-up procedures required for the Honda models covered in this book.

**Table 1** lists the recommended maintenance and lubrication schedule.

**Table 2** lists tire inflation specifications.

**Table 3** lists maintenance and tune-up torque specifications.

**Table 4** lists battery capacity.

**Table 5** lists recommended lubricants and fuel.

**Table 6** lists engine oil capacity.

**Table 7** lists front and rear differential oil capacity.

**Table 8** lists toe-in/out specifications.

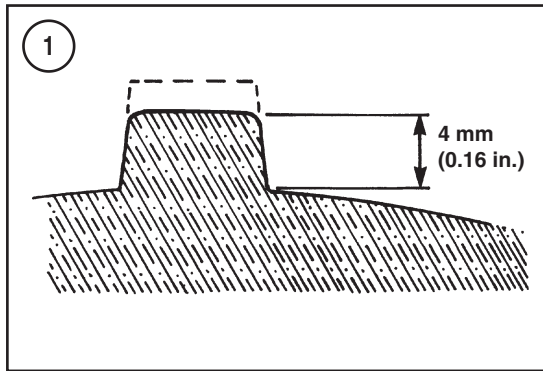
**Table 9** lists maintenance specifications.

**Tables 1-9** are located at the end of this chapter.

### PRE-RIDE CHECK LIST

Perform the following checks before the first ride of the day. All of these checks are described in this chapter. If a component requires service, refer to the appropriate section.

1. Inspect all fuel lines and fittings for leaks.
2. Make sure the fuel tank is full of fresh gasoline.
3. Make sure the engine oil level is correct.
4. Check the throttle operation for proper operation in all steering positions. Open the throttle all the way and release it. The throttle should close quickly with no binding or roughness.
5. Make sure the brake levers operate properly with no binding. Replace any broken lever. Check the lever housings for damage.



6. Check the brake fluid level in the front master cylinder reservoir. Add DOT 4 brake fluid if necessary.
7. Check the parking brake operation and adjust it if necessary.
8. Inspect the front and rear suspension. Make sure they have a good solid feel with no looseness. Turn the handlebar from side to side to check steering play. Service the steering assembly if excessive play is noted. Make sure the handlebar cables do not bind.
9. Check the drive shaft boots for damage.
10. Check the front and rear differential oil level. Top it off if necessary.
11. Check tire pressure (**Table 2**).
12. Check the exhaust system for looseness or damage.
13. Check for missing or damaged skid plates.
14. Check the tightness of all fasteners, especially engine, steering and suspension mounting hardware.
15. Make sure the headlight and taillight work.
16. Make sure all switches work properly.
17. Check the air filter drain tube for contamination.
18. When carrying cargo, make sure it is properly secured.
19. Start the engine, then stop it with the engine stop switch. If the engine stop switch does not work properly, test the switch as described in *Switches* in Chapter Nine.

### MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

**Table 1** provides the maintenance schedule for all models. Strict adherence to these recommendations will help ensure long vehicle service. Perform the

services more often when operating the vehicle commercially and in dusty or other harsh conditions.

Most of the services in **Table 1** are described in this chapter. However, some procedures which require more than minor disassembly or adjustment are covered in the appropriate chapter and are so indicated.

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## TIRES AND WHEELS

### Tire Pressure

Check and adjust tire pressure to maintain the smoothness of the tire, good traction and handling, and to get the maximum life from the tire. A simple, accurate gauge can be purchased for a few dollars and should be carried in the vehicle's tool box. The correct tire pressures are listed in **Table 2**. Check tire pressure when the tires are cold.

#### WARNING

*Always inflate both tire sets (front and rear) to the correct air pressure. If the vehicle is run with unequal air pressures, the vehicle may run toward one side, causing poor handling.*

#### CAUTION

*Do not overinflate the tires as they can be permanently distorted and damaged.*

### Tire Inspection

The tires take a lot of punishment due to the variety of terrain they are subjected to. Inspect them daily for excessive wear, cuts, abrasions or punctures. If a nail or other object is found in the tire, mark its location with a light crayon before removing it. Service the tire as described in Chapter Ten.

To gauge tire wear, inspect the height of the tread knobs. If the average tread knob height measures 4 mm (0.16 in.) or less (**Figure 1**), replace the tire as described in Chapter Ten.

#### WARNING

*Do not ride the vehicle with damaged or excessively worn tires. Tires in these conditions can cause loss of control. Replace damaged or severely worn tires immediately.*

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